Atkinson's Saturday Evening Post.

A FAMILY NEWSPAPER—DEVOTED TO NEWS, LITERATURE, SCIENCE, MORALITY, AGRICULTURE AND AMUSEMENT.

Vol. XVII. *Philadelphia, April 7, 1838.* *Whole No. 871.*

LEANING TOWER OF SARAGOSSA.

Saragossa is a city in Spain, the capital of Arragon, lying in a plain of great fertility on the river Ebro, one hundred and seventy-five miles to the north east of Madrid. The town is old and was built on the site of the ancient Roman colony Cæsar Augustus, of which the present name is a corruption. The streets with the exception of the long and wide Cozo, and a few others, are narrow and crooked. There is a fine stone bridge, six hundred feet long over the Ebro. Previous to the year 1808, the city contained 55,000 inhabitants, eighteen churches, and forty monasteries, among the churches that of our Lady of the pillar has been celebrated for the supposed miraculous image of the virgin, to which pilgrimages are made from different parts of Spain. The canal of Arragon, nearly one hundred miles in length, which gives to Navarre and Arragon a communication with the Mediterranean, approaches the city. The population at the present time is 45,000. In 1808 and 1809, the adjoining provinces of Catalonia and Navarre were occupied by the French troops. Saragossa contained not more than two thousand and twenty regulars, and was without fortifications, or money in the treasury. When the people were seeking for a leader, the rank of Palafox, and the position he occupied in the favor of Ferdinand, directed the public choice to him. On the 25th of May, 1808, he was proclaimed Governor of Saragossa and of the entire kingdom of Arragon. He without delay took into his service all the half pay officers, formed several corps, composed in part of the students of the university, and took other measures for sustaining a siege, and at the end of the month by proclamation, declared war against the French. Scarcely had this document been issued, when 8000 French troops marched against the city, they were however met by the Spaniards, and after a severe conflict, were obliged to retire. Advantage was taken by Palafox of this occurrence to leave the city, for the purpose of collecting troops, and organizing the defence of the rest of the province. He returned with about 1500 men, who had retreated from Madrid, and was soon invested by the French, who had received strong reinforcements and some artillery. The besiegers carried the post of Torrero, and other exterior works, but not without great loss, and opened their attacks against the gates of El Carmen and El Portillo.

On the fourth of August they forced a passage into the place, by the gates of Santa Engracia, and, at length, made themselves masters of near the half of Saragossa. Palafox was now summoned to surrender by the French General; the message was extremely laconic, containing only these words—"Head Quarters, St. Engracia, capitulation." The reply contained the following brief sentence—"Head Quarters, Saragossa. War at the point of the knife."

On the next day the brother of the Spanish general opened a passage into the city with [illegible] ... walls of Saragossa, and the place was invested. Palafox on being summoned to surrender, replied and acted with the same energy he had displayed on a former occasion. The attack was carried on vigorously by the French, and a violent bombardment was constantly maintained. Combats ensued hourly between the hostile parties, in which the besieged evinced a desperate valor. At length on the 27th January, a general assault was made, and the French army was established in the breaches. Once more by degrees they penetrated into the city, and again met an obstinate and sanguinary resistance. Old men, women and children all took a part in the endeavor to stop the progress of the besiegers. Not only street by street, but house by house, and even room by room, was contended for as though they were fortified castles. The besiegers finally resorted to mining to effect their passage, as their progress by force was attended with such enormous loss. In this way they became masters of one fourth of the surface of the city. Saragossa, however, would long have resisted all these efforts, had it not been assailed by an enemy even more terrible. An epidemic fever raged in the place, and spread destruction among the ranks, and there being no hospitals, nor medicines, nor even shelter for the sick, many died. The Spanish General being attacked by it, was compelled on the [illegible] of February to give up the command to General St. March, by whom the capitulation was signed the following day. The garrison was reduced to less than 12,000 men, who, when they marched out of the city, had more the appearance of spectres than of human beings. During this second siege 54,000 perished, of whom one fourth only were soldiers.

The city of Saragossa contains a university, and a court of inquisition, and is adorned with many magnificent buildings, and there are seventeen large churches, and fourteen handsome monasteries, besides some others less considerable. The river Ebro divides the city, and on its banks there is a good quay, much used as a public walk. The holy street is the largest, and so broad, that it may be taken for a square; this was the spot in which the bull fights were conducted. The cathedral is [illegible] ... [illegible]

[illegible]

INDIAN GIRL'S BURIAL.

BY MRS. L. H. SIGOURNEY.

"The only daughter of an Indian woman, in Wisconsin territory, died of lingering consumption, at the age of eighteen. A few of her own race, and a few of the whites, were at her grave; but none wept save the poor mother."—*Herald of the Upper Mississippi.*

A wail upon the prairie,—
A cry of woman's woe,—
That mingleth with the autumn's blast,
All fitfully and low.
It is a mother's wailing!—
Hath earth another tone,
Like that with which a mother mourns,
Her lost, her only one?

Pale faces gather round her,—
They mark the storm swell high,
That rends and wrecks the tossing soul,
But their cold, blue eyes were dry.
Pale faces gazed upon her,
As the wild winds caught her moan,—
But she was an Indian mother,—
So, she wept those tears alone.

Long, o'er that wasting idol,
She watch'd, and toil'd, and pray'd;
Though every dreary dawn reveal'd
Some ravage Death had made;
Till the fleshless sinews started,
And hope no opiate gave,
And hoarse and hollow grew her voice,
An echo from the grave.

She was a gentle creature,
Of raven eye and tress,
And dovelike were the tones that breath'd
Her bosom's tenderness;—
Save when some quick emotion,
The warm blood strongly sent
To revel in her olive cheek,
So richly eloquent.

I said consumption smote her,
And the healer's art was vain;
But she was an Indian maiden,
So none deplor'd her pain;—
None, save that widow'd mother,
Who now, by her open tomb,
Is writhing like the smitten wretch
Whom judgment marks for doom.

Alas! that lowly cabin,
That couch beside the wall,
That seat beneath the mantling vine,
They're lone and empty all.
What hand shall pluck the tall, green corn,
That ripeneth on the plain,
Since she, for whom the board was spread,
Must ne'er return again?

Rest, rest, thou Indian maiden!—
Nor let thy murmuring shade
Grieve that those pale-brow'd ones with scorn
Thy burial rite surveyed;—
There's many a king, whose funeral
A black-robed realm shall see,
For whom no tear of grief is shed,
Like that which falls for thee.

Yea, rest thee, forest-maiden!
Beneath thy native tree;
The proud may boast their little day,
Then sink to dust like thee.
But there's many a one whose funeral
With nodding plumes may be,
Whom nature nor affection mourns,
As now they mourn for thee.

We give the following extract from the new work of Miss Harriet Martineau. It is taken without reference to any particular motive, but as a casual selection, showing the character and style of the work. Many of her observations will be found acute and just, and they point to defects it would be well to remove.

RETROSPECT OF FOREIGN TRAVEL.

BY H. MARTINEAU.

ORIGINALS.

Every state of society has, happily, its originals—men and women who, in more or fewer respects, think, speak, and act, naturally and unconsciously, in a different way from the generality of men. There are several causes from which this originality may arise, particularly in a young community less gregarious than those of the civilized countries of the Old World.

The commonest of these causes in a society like that of the United States is, perhaps, the absence of influences to which almost all other persons are subject. [illegible]

LIFE OF LOUIS XIV.

By G. P. R. James, Esq. author of Richelieu, &c. &c. 2 vols. London.

These volumes comprise the period of the minority of Louis XIV. The following extracts are given as illustrative of the character of the time:

MARSHAL FABERT.

"An anecdote is told of the famous Marechal de Fabert, which gives a strange picture of the exploits wherewith the young nobility of France occasionally amused themselves. Fabert, in returning to the court after having executed some mission of importance, was stopped at Clermont en Beauvoisis by the want of post horses, [illegible]

[illegible]

—Sunday Reading.—

[illegible]

—The Ladies' Friend.—

[illegible]

LIFE IN THE EAST.

By M. J. Quin, Esq. [illegible]

[illegible]

Saturday Evening Post.

APRIL 7, 1838.

Silk Intelligence.

AN ACT TO PROMOTE THE CULTURE OF SILK.

The following Bill for the promotion of the culture and growth of silk, has passed the Legislature of this State, and only requires the signature of the Governor to become a law.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,* That from and after the passage of this act, whenever any person or persons, either individually or collectively, shall raise any silk within this commonwealth, he, she or they, shall be entitled to draw from the state treasury a premium of twenty cents, for each and every pound of cocoons so by him, her or them, reeled from cocoons so raised; and the person or persons so claiming the premium aforesaid, shall first exhibit the cocoons raised, and the silk reeled, as aforesaid, to one alderman or justice of the peace, within the proper city or county where they shall have been raised. And the said alderman or justice shall thereupon examine the person or persons claiming the premiums, as aforesaid, upon his or their oath, or affirmation; and shall require the party so claiming the premium, to swear or affirm that the cocoons were raised in the State of Pennsylvania, after the passing of this act, and that the premium has not before been claimed by, or paid to any other person. And also, in relation to such other facts, matters, and things, as is or may be in their opinion connected with the raising or reeling of the same. And upon the evidence being satisfactory to his mind, he shall thereupon make out a certificate, under his hand and seal, of the same. And the respective city and county treasurers, upon the presentation of the said certificate or certificates, are hereby authorised and directed to pay the amount of the same, out of any moneys belonging to the commonwealth, which may then be in their hands. And the state treasurer in settling the respective accounts of the several city and county treasurers, shall, and he is hereby authorised and directed to receive the said certificate as equivalent to the amount of money paid out therein, in conformity with the provisions of this act; and the same shall be audited and adjusted in like manner as other payments out of the treasury, are now audited and adjusted by law.

SECTION 2. Any false swearing under this act shall be indictable and punishable, as perjury in other cases is punished. And any fraudulent procuring of the premium on cocoons or reeled silk, under the provisions of this act, shall be deemed a misdemeanor, and on conviction punishable as such by fine and imprisonment, at the discretion of the court.

SECTION 3. The weighing the cocoons, administering the oath or affirmation required by this act, and making out the certificate, the justice shall be entitled to a fee of twenty-five cents, to be paid by the person applying for the same.

SECTION 4. The provisions of this act shall not continue or remain in force, for any greater length of time than until the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and forty-three.

From the Farmer's Friend.

CULTURE OF THE MORUS MULTICAULIS.

In our last we promised to give directions for propagating the Morus Multicaulis. Our friends are mostly aware that we have been cultivating this plant, several years, and have made many experiments in the different modes of propagating by cuttings, layers, innoculating and engrafting upon stalks of other species of the Mulberry. The Morus Multicaulis is commonly known as the Chinese or Manilla Mulberry, it was first introduced into Europe by a travelling botanist, Monsieur Perottet from France, in the year 1824, and has since been extensively cultivated in that country. It was introduced into the United States in the year 1827, by Dr. Felix Paschalis.

The soil and climate of this country have been found congenial to its luxuriant growth, in all parts, from its eastern to its western boundary. It is certainly destined to take the lead of all other species, in every region of the globe. The leaves are very large, some have measured 15 inches in length and 13 in breadth, but the ordinary size is about 10 to 8 inches. For feeding silk worms it is to be the most esteemed of all, not only for the facility with which the foliage is gathered, but for the very nutritive quality of its leaves, and the ease and rapidity with which it may be propagated.

The soil best adapted for this plant is dry, sandy or gravelly land, of moderate fertility; it has been laid down as a general maxim that any soil adapted to Indian corn is suitable for the Mulberry. If the soil be very rich or very moist, the growth continues until so late in the autumn that the wood does not mature until frost sets in, and the tops are injured by freezing. The loss of the top, is however, of less consequence than some might suppose, because of the rapid growth of new shoots that spring up from the roots.

For the reception of the plants or cuttings, the land should be ploughed, harrowed and well manured with short litter; it will be the better to cross—plough and harrow repeatedly, that the ground be well pulverised. By thus completely pulverising the soil, it will not only aid in the labor of planting, but of keeping them clean after planting.

PROPAGATION BY CUTTINGS.

Propagating by cuttings is our favorite plan, we manure the ground, plough and harrow it well, so that it is very mellow and of an even surface, we then insert the cuttings of one bud only, in a vertical position, so deep that the bud may be about one inch below the surface, the earth being pressed down carefully around the cutting with the finger, but not pressed on the top immediately over the bud. The plants should stand about eight inches apart, in rows which are four feet apart, you will then have 16,335 plants on one acre. When planted in this way, and the earth about them kept loose and entirely free from grass and weeds, they will grow from two to six feet high the first season in our climate. We think it better to cease cultivating or stirring the ground, about the first of July, and the plants will then have acquired that maturity, and firmness, by the time that the autumnal frosts are to be expected, as to suffer less from the severity of the succeeding winter. It is the practice with some to take up the plants in the fall, at first put them in heaps, in an upright position, with soil about their roots, under a temporary shed open at the sides and ends, until about the close of Indian summer, and then remove them into cellars or pits. This plan we have tried, but cannot recommend it. At one time we put a large number of excellent plants in a cellar expecting thereby to protect them, and have them in good condition for transplanting in the ensuing spring, but to our mortification, when we came to take them out, we found that they were all destroyed but barely four plants; the mice had eaten the bark off entirely around each plant, consequently, we lost nearly the whole. We have since practised a plan which is found to succeed much better and which we can recommend to others with confidence, it is to go along the row, bend down each plant, lengthwise with the row, and with a shovel cover them over to the depth of three or four inches; this is soon done; the plants of one season's growth are quite flexible, and not apt to break. It should be performed in autumn, before the frosts are too severe; in the ensuing spring they should be carefully uncovered and set upright. After the first season this precaution is unnecessary, as they generally arrive at maturity before the frosts become so severe as to injure them. Mr. Perottet recommends cutting them off near the ground in autumn; this is a very good plan, particularly the first season, as the root is perfectly safe, and is never injured in any dry soil. The tops may be cut off and buried in the ground to the depth of a foot in a field, or they may be secured by placing them in sand or moss in a cellar, and in the spring they are ready for new nurseries of cuttings.

Some persons start their cuttings in hot-beds, and when the season is so far advanced as to ensure their safety from frost, they transplant them into nursery-beds. We cannot, however, yet recommend this plan; last season we put a few thousand cuttings in a hot-bed, but were of the opinion that they did not so generally grow as those in open ground, nor were they any larger at the close of the season. We would not, by any means, discourage *any* from making the experiment, but think proper to observe that the result was unfavourable to us.

Nashville, March 21.—The river took an unexpected rise last night of twelve or fifteen inches, supposed to be from the melting of the snow on the mountains. There is now seven feet water on the shoals. No arrival from New Orleans since last report. The Newark from Cincinnati, and Delaware from Pittsburg arrived yesterday.

The weather is delightful, and the arrivals of fresh goods from the east have given the Public Square a most cheerful and business like appearance. We counted this morning twelve or fifteen dry goods houses alone receiving new goods. Two wholesale concerns alone are now opening six or seven hundred cases.

A sale of one hundred hhds. of sugar at auction this morning was made by Morgan, Allison & Co. at an average of eight cents.

Coffee, in store, 17 cents, by single bag; 16½ cents, in lots of twenty or thirty bags.

No change in cotton. The receipts continue moderate, and the demand fair at 7½ a 8 cents.

EPITOME OF THE TIMES.

Booth the Tragedian, had so far recovered as to be able to play Lear at Charleston.

The brig George Clinton wrecked at Little Egg Harbor, has entirely gone to pieces.

Mr. Wells at Natchez, has realised $30,000, by betting against the race horse Fanny Wright.

February the 16th, there was snow in Texas, and ice an inch and a half thick.

There have been several mad dogs in the borough of Chester, Delaware county, Pa.

Flour at Cincinnati, on the 26th ult. sold for $5,31.

On the 24th ult. specie commanded 7 per cent in New Orleans.

There is yet in the state of Illinois 12,714,963 acres of unsold public land.

Advices from the South, represent the state of exchange to be in a melancholy condition.

There were 692 convicts in the Ohio Penitentiary, at the close of the last year.

136 deaths occurred in New York, during the week ending on Saturday last.

Charleston, Savannah, and Norfolk have agreed to enter into a direct trade with Europe.

The number of Indians destroyed by the small pox, within a few months, is reported as near thirty thousand.

The river Cumberland at Nashville, on March 21, rose suddenly near twelve inches, caused by the melting of the snow on the mountains.

Mrs. Glover the popular actress, fell off the coach from Coventry to London last month, and broke her collar bone in two places.

Mississippi Banks.—The actual capital of all the Banks of Mississippi is $18,884,340. The nominal capital is $52,512,000.

The greater part of the rare plants in the green houses of London, have been destroyed by the frost.

Several buildings were destroyed by fire in Augusta Geo. on the 26th ult. the loss was estimated at $40,000.

The trial of B. Rathbun was to commence at Batavia, on the 26th ult. Mr. R. left Buffalo early on that morning in charge of the sheriff.

J. N. Bird's paper mill in Dedham, Mass. was destroyed by fire recently, caused by spontaneous combustion. Loss about $10,000.

The last cotton crop of Texas amounted to 50000 bales, which at the present prices is worth $2,000,000.

It is said thirty thousand wild pigeons were recently taken at a single haul, near Philadelphia. A matter of doubt.

The merchants of Great Britain are very desirous of an amicable arrangement of the Caroline affair, as are those of this country.

Passengers leaving Richmond in the cars at half past 5 o'clock, now reach Charlottsville the same evening.

The whole of the Trans Caucasian possessions of Russia, is to be a purely military government.

The Baltimore American Life Insurance and Trust Company, have established an agency in London.

The Windsor Bank in Dermont has failed, it was one of the deposite banks selected by the Secretary of the Treasury.

As the brig Commerce was getting under way at Mobile, the cook leaped overboard and was drowned.

Seven weekly newspapers are published in Wisconsin Territory, two on the west side of the Mississippi, and five on the east.

Provisions, such as flour, pork, sugar, &c., household furniture and farming utensils, are admitted free of duty into Texas.

The stockholders of the *old* Bank of the United States, have presented an entire service of plate to Mr. Biddle. There are 165 pieces, very splendid, and cost 24,500 dollars.

A law abolishing lotteries was passed at the last session of the Louisiana Legislature, and has received the signature of the Governor.

United States Bank bills, and indeed no eastern money can be had at Nashville, for less than 12½ or 14 per cent., and then in small quantities.

A large quantity of notes said to be of the Ann Arbour bank, are in circulation; there is no such institution.

Leonard Jarvis has been appointed Navy Agent for Boston, in the place of Daniel D. Broadhead, resigned.

The number of arrivals of steam boats, at Pittsburg, from the 10th to the 13th ult. was one hundred and seven.

Twenty-five thousand dollars have been appropriated to the Western Hospital by the Legislature of Pennsylvania.

Paine Wingate, a Senator in the first Congress, died at Stratham, N. H. on the 7th ult. aged 99; his wife aged 95, survives him.

On the 20th of February there were 689 prisoners in the Maryland Penitentiary, of whom 314 were males, and 375 females.

On Saturday night the 17th ult. one of the U. States Armory buildings at Harper's Ferry, Va. used as a proof house, was destroyed by fire.

It has been proposed in New York, to introduce bonds and mortgages into the capital of banks.

Mr. Papineau of Lower Canada, has abandoned the revolutionary cause, and gone back to the royalists.

The New York House of Assembly refused to concur with the report of a committee, that capital punishment ought not to be abolished.

It is estimated that twelve million boxes of pills are annually swallowed in the United States. A sure mode of shortening human life.

Mr. Cambreling has introduced a bill into the House of Representatives, authorising an issue of ten millions of Treasury notes.

The Farmers' and Merchants' Bank of Baltimore, have declared a dividend of two and a half per cent. for the last six months.

Gen. Scott has been ordered to the Cherokee country, to take command of the forces, which consist of six regiments of regulars.

The Falmouth and Alexandria Railroad bill has passed both branches of the Virginia Legislature. The State takes three-fifths of the stock.

Deacon John Whitman, of Bridgewater was 103 years old on the 31st March, his health continues good.

The police officers of Cincinnati have succeeded in arresting a notorious counterfeiter, on whose person were found counterfeit notes of various denominations.

When the bill for the armory came before the House of Representatives, it was remarked that there was no money in the Treasury to meet the appropriations.

A house next to Crockford's, London, is open for gambling, where a rouge et noir bank, of £10,000 is put down every afternoon, at half past four, and continues until 10 o'clock.

There are said to be at this time between 40 and 50 gaming houses, high and low, over at the west end of the town—the far greater part of them in the Parish of St. James.

The arrangements recently entered into between the banks of New Orleans will, it is thought, throw over two millions of dollars into immediate circulation.

On Monday week, two small children of Mr. Cornelius Mauk, of Brush creek township, Ohio, were drowned in the South fork of Jonathan's creek.

Despatch.—The fine steam packet Pulaski, made a run from Charleston to Savannah on one day of last week, in seven hours and a quarter from wharf to wharf.

The bill abolishing imprisonment for debt, which had passed the House of Delegates, was rejected in the Senate, three votes only being given in its favor.

The President has pardoned the former Postmaster at Sharon, in Ohio, who was convicted of robbing the mail, about five years ago and has been in the Ohio penitentiary during that time.

There is a couple at Nyack, named Acker, who have lived together seventy-two years as man and wife. The husband is ninety-six years of age, and the wife ninety-two.

A regular seventy-four gun ship requires 3000 oaks to build her. These trees would cover 100 acres of land for their growth, and would be nearly 100 years in coming to perfection.

The whale ship North America, of Wilmington, Del. was spoken by the Amethyst of New Bedford, on the 17th of December. She had a full cargo of oil.

A resolution passed the Senate of Massachusetts, declaring the suspension of specie payments by the banks, necessary, expedient, and for the interest of the people.

All the books in all the public libraries in the United States, present an aggregate of 660,700 volumes. The aggregate of all the volumes in all the public libraries of Europe is 14,527,000!

The late turbulent condition of the Michigan Frontier, has induced Gov. Mason to direct the exercise of the militia on specific days in the year.

It is reported that the Norristown and Valley Rail Road Company, has negotiated a loan of $500,000 in Europe, for the completion of the road.

It is reported, the proposition for the establishment of a Bank with a capital of 30,000,000, in New York, finds no favor at Albany, and will not be offered.

An intemperate man, in Monmouth county, of the name of Janny Long, recently killed Tunis Stryker, by shooting him, in consequence of Stryker having vexed and annoyed him. Long was drunk at the time.

Talking is Expensive.—The pay of all the members of Congress amounts to $3000 per day.

The French complain of having too much specie in circulation.

At Indianapolis, capital of Indiana, the thermometer, Feb. 21st, was down to twenty-two degrees below zero!

The Legislature of Virginia has passed an act to establish an asylum for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind.

The New York Legislative committee have reported in effect, that there is no ground for the repeal of the charter of the Dry Dock Bank.

Mr. Webster's great speech on the Sub-Treasury occupies more than eighteen columns of the National Intelligencer.

Quite Enough.—It is said there is a gang of two hundred counterfeiters in the vicinity of Peoria, Illinois.

Dr. William Turner, of Newport, (R. I.) whilst in attendance at the bed side of a patient, and apparently well, fell down suddenly and expired, on Tuesday week.

Civilization is making some progress in Denmark; the torture, as a mode of eliciting evidence in criminal cases, has just been abolished at Copenhagen.

It is stated that the publishers of the Pickwick papers, after paying all expenses, have cleared £12,500. The author received £3000 for the copy right.

Dr. Bowditch has made a bequest of $1000 to the Salem Athenæum, $1000 to the Salem Marine Society, and $1000 to the East India Marine Society.

The House of Delegates of Maryland, have passed a resolution to enable the Baltimore and Susquehanna Rail Road Company, to borrow two hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

John Caldwell, late editor of the Amesburg Courier, has been sentenced to three months imprisonment in the gaol of Boston, for a libel on Oliver Locke of the Franklin House.

Four miners descending a coal pit in the forest of Dean, were, by the rope of the bucket breaking, precipitated a fall of 200 feet, and dashed to pieces.

Alban Hutchins, the receiver at the Ionia Land office, has eloped, taking with him 10,000 or 15,000 dollars. Another illustration of the safety of the Sub Treasury scheme.

From all the information yet collected, it is almost certain that none of the banks south of New York, will follow those of that city in resuming specie.

Novel Visitor in North Carolina.—A wolf of unusual size measuring six feet, was lately killed near Currituck Court House, N. C. These animals are seldom seen in that state.

Specie.—About $25,000 in gold and silver were brought by the sloop Opera, which arrived on the 23d, from Matamoras. No news of importance.—*Picayune.*

The Tennessee Rail Road bill has been rejected in the Virginia Legislature by a majority of sixteen, who appear to have been moved by some sectional jealousy.

It was said that a bloody battle had been fought on the banks of the Ebro in Spain, between the Queen's troops and the Carlists, the former of which suffered much loss.

Southern Commercial Convention.—Preparations for this assemblage to take place at Augusta, Geo. in April, are in active progress.—Charleston, Augusta, Columbia and Athens, have already appointed delegates.

Assassination.—Mr. Patterson Baine, of Fayette county, Ky, was murdered a short time since on his own plantation in Mississippi, having been shot down by a rifle ball while he was examining some favorite plants.

A lady in England, has left a legacy of £200 to be presented to the inventor of a machine, which shall to the satisfaction of parliament supersede effectually the necessity of climbing boys in sweeping chimneys.

A magnificent aquatic plant of the genus *Nymphæ*, found in Guiana, has received the name of Victoria Regina; the leaves attain the height of eighteen feet, and the flower is no less than four feet in circumference.

Since the opening of the navigation there has been seventy-eight different steamboats at our wharf, and one hundred and eight arrivals and departures, besides nine trips of the Steubenville mail.—*Wheeling Gaz.*

Eleven ships and two brigs, making a tonnage of upwards of six thousand four hundred tons, are now on the stocks at Quebec, to be launched early in Spring. Three of the ships are 900 tons each and upwards.

The bill for the construction of a Rail Road from Paris to Rouen, and from Rouen to Havre, had passed the Chamber of Peers, but its success in the other House was considered very doubtful.

The fugitive Creeks in West Florida are in treaty with Gov. Call, who is with them. The chief has promised him they shall all come in and emigrate. The Apalachicola tribes have also consented to go.—*Tallahassee Floridian.*

Naval.—We understand that the destination of the Frigate Columbia, now at the Navy Yard, has been changed from the East India to the Mediterranean Station, whither she will proceed to relieve the Constitution.—*Norfolk Bea.*

The Temps remarks that a sort of matrimonial mania is now prevalent in Paris, a greater number of marriages having been recently contracted than during any former given period of the same extent.

Provision for the Summer.—The Wilmington (N. C.) Advertiser announces the arrival there from New York of the sloop Argol, with 15 tons of ice. If it's the Rockland Lake, the luxury will almost repay the annoyance of legions of gallinippers.

Inquests.—The Coroner was called to view the body of a black woman residing in Mulberry st. near Walker, whose clothes caught fire, and so completely enveloped her in flames, that she was literally roasted to death. Verdict accordingly.—*Daily Cour.*

Twenty cannon, taken at Constantina, have been landed at Port St. Nicholas. Nearly half of them were originally from Spain, and the whole are in very bad condition. Some of them will no doubt be placed on the terrace at the Invalides.

The publication office of the New Era, New York, was broken open on Saturday evening last, by forcing an entrance through the window in the rear, and a small sum in change was taken from the drawer, together with the Books of Accounts.

The Governor of the state of Maryland has appointed Jonathan Meredith, Esq. commissioner to Harrisburg, under the resolutions of the Legislature in relation to the case of Nathan S. Bemis and others, claimed by the Governor of Pennsylvania as fugitives from justice.

It is estimated that there are, at present, 193 daily and weekly newspapers published in Denmark, and 46 which appear at intervals of 15 days or a month. Denmark contains a population of 900,000, so that one periodical is published there for every 3,765 inhabitants.

Perished at sea, on Friday, the second ult. Mr. Hezekiah Smith, a native of Philadelphia, who left the burning wreck of the steamboat Tangapaho, together with three others on a hatch, in the Mississippi river, with the vain hope of reaching the shore.

The Commissioners appointed by the Legislature of Ohio to erect a new State House at Columbus, offer a premium of five hundred dollars for the best plan, three hundred dollars for the second best and two hundred dollars for the third best plan.

The New York Journal of Commerce mentions with approval, the new article of crushed sugar. It has been used in Boston for some time, and is equal in quality to loaf Sugar, but is cheaper, from the saving of expense in putting it into form.

Attempts at Assassination.—One of the hands of the schooner Palestine, stabbed the Captain on the latter coming on deck to make sail out of the Delaware. The wounded man and the sailor were both landed at Georgetown—the former taken to the hospital, and the other to prison.

The Iron of Asia.—Within the last month an importation has been made to the port of London, viz: a cargo of iron, technically called "blooms," made at Madras, with native ore and contingent materials. An importation of iron from from Madras!

Five hundred dollars reward is offered for the apprehension of three ruffians, who pulled Mr. William Dallas, of Covington, Ky., from his horse, while riding near that place in the dusk of the evening, and robbed him of a watch and $1352.

The New Orleans American states that the steamer Velocipede has travelled three hundred miles up the Sabine river. She is the first vessel ever known to ascend it so far, nor was it supposed navigable by steamboats for such a length.

There have been only three instances of self destruction by fire—that of the philosopher Empedocles, who threw himself into the crater of Mount Ætna; that of a Frenchman who, in imitation of the former, precipitated himself, in 1830, into the crater of Vesuvius; and that of an Englishman, who about thirty years back jumped into the furnace of a forge.

Spring Wheat.—Farmers in Virginia, Maryland and Pennsylvania, are giving increased attention to the cultivation of the Italian Spring Wheat. The numerous experiments made with it last year concur in establishing the fact of its great value and importance to wheat growers.—*Ball. Amer.*

The Maryland Legislature passed an act, providing for the payment in specie, or its equivalent, either here or in Europe, of the interest due on the Internal Improvement Loan.

Notice to Mariners.—Information is received at Lloyd's, dated Malta, December 27th, that there remains a dangerous shoal in the fair way of ships navigating to the southward of the Island of Sicily, having only 1½ fathoms of water on it, being the remains of a volcanic eruption called Graham's Island.

There was a grand skating match at Harlingen, in Holland, during the frost. The course was 160 Flemish ells, about 380 feet in length, which the winner of the prize traversed in fourteen seconds; at which rate, a Dutch calculator adds, he might have reached Paris in 12, and Cape Farewell, in Greenland, in 73 hours.

Extraordinary Freak of Nature.—A fine grown dog was exhibited at the White Horse cellar, covered with a most extraordinary growth of wool, which resembles the fleece of a sheep, is of four years growth, and lays on the dog in flakes of great weight. The owner has been offered a considerable sum for the animal, which he refuses to take.—*Reading Mercury.*

Sing Sing Prison.—There were, on the 20th ult. 785 convicts in the state prison at Sing Sing, of whom 756 were men, and 29 women. Since the 16th January last, 54 have been liberated from that establishment; 3 by pardon from the Governor, 6 by death, and the remainder by expiration of sentence.

Sudden Death.—On Tuesday evening, 21st ult. Jonas White, Esq. who has for some time been a resident of this city, died almost instantaneously, by the rupture of a blood vessel. Mr. White set out to take a walk, after tea, from his boarding house to Parade Hill—he walked but a short distance when the rupture took place, stepped into a store with the blood rushing from his nose and mouth, and immediately expired.

A Swindler at Large.—The Bridgetown N. Jersey) Chronicle of Saturday says a man calling himself David C. S. Perry, attempted to pass off a note for $90, purporting to have been given by Stacy S. Lloyd, Esq. of Salem County. Mr. Lloyd was informed of it, and declared it to be a forgery. In the mean time Perry escaped in the Salem stage.

A Murdered Body Found.—Great excitement has been produced in the town of Sullivan, New York, by the discovery of the body of Robert Barker, Esq. of Coleraine, Massachusetts, whose mysterious disappearance in September last, was for a time a matter of much speculation. It is said that not a doubt exists as to the death of Mr. B. having been caused by violence; while the murderer is also believed to be known.

Murder in U. C.—A few days since, an orangeman, between Hamilton and Dunday, U. C., attacked two reformers and succeeded in killing one on the spot and wounding the other so severely that his life is despaired of. The murderer is now in Hamilton jail—the atrocity of the deed being too enormous to be winked at by the authorities.—*Lewistown Telegraph.*

Novel Race.—The Cincinnati News related a curious race, which came off in that city a few days since, between a "down easter" and a "buck eye,"—the former having ten yards start, (the race being 50 yds.) and to run backwards. The Yankee came out two feet ahead, took the bet (fifty dollars) and went about his business.

Fire at Franklin, La.—A dreadful fire broke out in that village on the evening of the 21st ult. It commenced in a bakery, surrounded on every side by wooden buildings, and soon spread, burning in its progress stores, warehouses, dwellings, &c., with their contents. Loss in all about $30,000, with but little insurance.

The Hudson and Berks Rail Road.—The Pittsfield Sun says:—"The Hudson and Berkshire Railroad is all under contract, and contracts have also been made for the building of the cars. We understand that it is the expectation of the company to open the road on or about the 4th of July next."

Counterfeits.—A few days since, two persons, man and wife, by the name of Tenbrook, were arrested at Pottsville, for passing counterfeit Catawissa Bridge Company notes. After a hearing before Justice Hull, they were held to bail in the sum of $4,500, to appear at court and answer to the charge.

Cincinnati and Charleston Rail Road.—We discover by advertisement in the Louisville papers, that this company has called in an instalment of $5 on each share of the capital of said company. Banking privileges have been granted by all the States through which it passes, excepting Kentucky.

On the breaking up of the ice at St. Louis on the 5th ult. great masses of ice drove the current with such force on the Illinois shore, that the banks fell in for upwards of a hundred yards back from the river, and still continued giving way. The river rose three feet in thirty minutes.

From Liberia.—The ship Emperor, which left Norfolk in December, with Dr. Skinner and ninety-six colored emigrants, arrived at Monrovia, January 12, and returned to New York a few days since.—Land was to be allotted to each of the emigrants, and they were immediately to enter on their agricultural labours.—*N. Y. Star.*

A Villain.—A rogue named Samuel Barrett, being lately employed to do some carpenter work in the Michigan Bank, contrived to purloin about $4500 Sagamaw city bills, not yet filled up, which had been left for safe keeping and which he took the "responsibility" of filling up and putting into circulation.

Value of Newspapers.—The Wayne Sentinel, (Palmyra, N. Y.) two months since, noticed that a boy while skating on the canal, found in the ice a box containing a two-barrelled gun, and about $500 in money. The article travelled the rounds of the papers; and the owners, or rather an acquaintance of theirs, discovered it, and they are about to recover their property.

A Copenhagen journal mentions a new way, now used in the War offices of that capitol, of warming rooms and public offices, by placing 48 pound cannon balls, made red hot, in iron boxes of fine sand, which are put under the seats of stools, chairs, &c. The warmth thus communicated to the sand will keep up in the apartment a heat of 60 degrees Fahrenheit for nine hours, the windows and fire places being carefully stopped.

A Family Poisoned.—The family of Mr. Walter, the German school master, on the east side of the river at Rochester, N. Y., were poisoned on Thursday, 29th, by the accidental mixture of some arsenic with the flour. The mother and four children partook of the bread. She has since died. The children are recovering.

Melancholy Accident.—A young man named William Miller, about 23 years of age, while at work in a store No. 74 Water street, fell from the fourth story through the scuttle to the lower floor, and was so seriously injured, that he died in a few hours after. He belonged to N. Hampshire, and was in the employ of Messrs. Mellen & Wood, Boston.

It is said that all the cows in and about London could not yield one third of the milk daily used in the Metropolis. Chalk water, &c. make up the two thirds. This is what the boy called milkmen's milk. Similar impositions are practised with flour. Of 1487 sacks of flour examined in the warehouse of a Hull merchant, it was discovered that one third of it was of plaister of Paris and ground bones! He was fined £10,-000.

The French line of battle ship Hercules, 102 guns, arrived at Janeiro on the 2d ult. having on board his royal highness the Prince Joinville, son of Louis Phillipe, King of France. She was accompanied by a French corvette. The Prince is expected at New York in a short time. The French population there are making a great deal of preparation to honor him.

The public library at Washington contains but twenty-five thousand volumes, while the library of the University of Gottingen, which has been accumulated only about a hundred years, has three hundred thousand volumes. The library of Harvard University, a hundred years older than the one at Gottingen, contains about fifty thousand volumes.

Cotton Factories in North Carolina.—Within the last two years in the county of Orange alone, which bye the bye, has 400 square miles, have been built three cotton factories, each of 500 spindles, one on Haw river, another on Cain creek, and the third on the Allemanee.—This last, says the Raleigh Register, spins 230 lbs. of cotton yarn per day. Besides the above, there are 30 grist mills, the most of them flour mills.

Arkansas.—The legislature of Arkansas adjourned on the 5th ult. after a session of three months. Among the acts passed was one to incorporate the Chihuahua Trading company, to facilitate the opening a trade with the Northern districts of the Mexican republic—capital $200,-000. A revised code of laws was likewise adopted.

Female Intrepidity.—On the 17th ult. a skiff containing five men was drawn over a dam in Licking river, Kentucky. Four of the men perished, and the fifth would have shared a like fate, but for the heroism displayed on the occasion by a lady named Mrs. LEE, who plunged into the stream, threw a pole to him, and thus saved him from an untimely grave.

Boston Finances.—During the financial year, the amount of money received into the Treasury of the city of Boston was $957,487, of which $945,218 were disbursed. The amount of the city debt at the close of the same year was about one million and a half. From a statement of the city expenditures it appears that there were $106,566 expended in public schools, a pretty satisfactory evidence of the appreciation in which education is held there.

Strangers in New Orleans.—From the 14th of November last, to the 27th March, the names of no less than 23,000 strangers were recorded on the registers of five of the principal hotels of New Orleans. This number, it is estimated, does not include one third of those who visited that city within the period mentioned.

Stealing pledge Tickets.—A man named William Elsworth, was arrested on Saturday evening by John Davis, Marshal, charged with having stolen a number of pawn brokers' tickets for articles such as dresses, carpeting, &c. pledged by Eliza Tinckner, of No. 28 Centre street, worth as computed, $109. Mrs. Tinckner was informed by the brother and sister of Elsworth, that he had had the tickets; she therefore went and had him arrested accordingly. In his examination he confessed that he had taken the tickets but had never made any use of them, and thought that he tore them up; and having heard that a warrant was out for him he intended to clear out and leave the city had he not been arrested. He was committed to prison to answer the charge.—*N. Y. Daily Courier.*

CINCINNATI, March 28.

A Desperate Villain Arrested.—The City Marshal, Mr. Saffin, assisted by Livius Hazen, pursued a notorious counterfeiter named Wilcox, and succeeded in detecting him in his efforts to pass his money, (or rather counterpart of money.) These were fifty dollar notes of the "Merchants' Bank of New York," tens on the "State Bank of Indiana," and fives on the "Exchange Bank of Pittsburg." He was followed some ten or twelve miles from the city, and made a most desperate attempt to resist the officers. He was armed with a bowie knife, a pistol and dirk. He attempted to use his bowie knife, but his strength was not equal to that of Mr. Hazen, who wrested it from him, and in the conflict gave him one or two cuts in the hand, by the way of teaching him the use of such an unseemly weapon.—*Whig.*

Melancholy Accident.—A distressing accident occurred in Sheridan last week. A boy about ten years of age, son of a Mrs. Carpenter who resides near Ashville, in this county, was shot through the right breast near the shoulder, by a son of Mr. Worthy Allen, of Sheridan. It appears that the boy, accompanied by a brother two years older, had been sent by their mother in search of an uncle, who lives near Buffalo.—They arrived near the residence of Mr. Allen about dark, and took shelter in a pen on some straw. A son of Mr. Allen, hearing a noise in the pen, and supposing it to be occasioned by a dog which had been in the habit of infesting the premises, and which he had threatened to shoot, fired a gun, kept loaded for that purpose, and wounded the unfortunate lad as above stated. The ball came out near the boy's shoulder blade. He is likely to recover. No blame is attached to the son of Mr. Allen.—*Fredonia Censor.*

Death by Burning.—A young lady aged fifteen, a daughter of widow Abigail Farnsworth, of Lancaster, died recently a painful death, occasioned by her clothes catching fire. The evening preceding, she was left with a lad near her own age, with the care of three small children. About 8 o'clock, having the youngest child in her lap, she fell asleep. The boy was drowsy, if not insensible. Thus situated, the bottom of her gown took fire from the hearth. The lad, roused by the smoke, attempted to smother the fire. In her affright, she broke from the lad's exertions to relieve her, hastily disposed of the child and rushed to the door. The rapidity of her motion produced a blaze, and, enveloped in flames, she ran to a neighbor's house. Her clothes were entirely consumed, and she expired next morning.

Murder.—A man named Joseph Coplin, was murdered a short time ago on the edge of Rolling Praire and near the Michigan State road, about twelve miles from Michigan City, La. He had been to Virginia to collect some money, and was returning to his home, having arrived within eighty rods of it. He was shot through the head by a pistol ball. His pockets and saddle bags were cut open and rifled, and his watch taken from his fob, but not carried away. A man named Daniel Scott has been arrested on suspicion of being the murderer. He left South Bend in company with him on the previous evening, and when arrested at Mishawakee, had a pocket book on his person, containing $300, in which the name of Joseph Coplin was written; $100 in gold were found upon him.—*Detroit Adv.*

Attempt at Arson.—A colored woman named Hester Collins, was arrested at the National Theatre on Saturday evening, charged on the affidavits of John Murray, Julia Ann Thompson and Mary Foster, with having attempted to set fire to a stable attached to the premises No. 120 Centre street. It appeared from the evidence adduced, that a black man named George Hall, had occupied a part of the premises No. 120 Centre street, under Murray, and that Hester Collins lived with Hall, in the capacity of wife or mistress. For their disorderly conduct, Murray ordered them to quit the premises which they did on Saturday, near sunsetting; previous to which, Hester Collins, in her rage at being removed, swore she would burn the premises, and was seen in the stable half an hour before the fire was discovered. Murray and others seeing fire in the stable soon after dark, went into it, and found a ball of fire in the centre thereof, composed of loco foco matches and other combustible materials which he extinguished before any damage was sustained, and soon after had Hester Collins arrested and lodged in the watch house, whence she was sent to prison.—*N. Y. Daily Courier.*

FOREIGN NEWS.

THE EVENING POST
PHILADELPHIA.
Saturday, April 7, 1838.

The Legislature of this state will adjourn on 7th of this month.

Mr. William D. Haines, of Berks county, has resigned as clerk of the special session of the Pulaski under apple, which measures in circumference about thirteen inches. They are said to be a real fruit for eating, and certainly prove the assertion to which our intelligent farmers have carried this part of husbandry. The apple is perhaps the best fruit for cooking in the world, and we are pleased to have it in our power to note such instances of its successful cultivation.

A concert was given on Wednesday evening, by the pupils of the institution for the instruction of the blind, two beautiful overtures were performed, the pupils on the piano were extremely correct, was admirable, and highly pleasing the very respectable audience. A quartette from Fisher's Opera, was executed in the best manner by these young people, and a waltz, arranged for the whole by one of the pupils, a young man of twenty years. The excellent song, "Woodman spare that Tree," was sung with great effect, by another of the pupils sang with the like ease and propriety. "Some love to Roam." We believe that all present were highly gratified, and surprised at the great musical tact displayed by a class of persons who shut out from the light of day, are thereby rendered peculiarly compensated by an increased acuteness the other senses.

NEWS.

The travelling and transportation of goods on the Columbia Rail road will be resumed on account of the burning of the bridge; in the course of the next two weeks a temporary bridge will be erected.

The Legislature of the state of Maine closed session on the 23d ult; at which resolutions are reported by a joint committee of both houses, refusing the assent of the state, to the location of the Boundary line as run under the boundary line between Maine and New Brunswick. The Senators and Representatives in Congress, were requested to use every effort to have a bill passed for a survey of boundary.

The Daily Conservative, a paper recently commenced in New York, is a small but sparkling print, printed with new clean type and good ink. It is conducted with no small share of spirit, and ably supports the cause of the conservatives in all respects.

An inquest was held on Monday last, upon the body of a man named Michael Rennel, who was found dead on the top of a lime kiln, near Richland street, Schuylkill. He is supposed to have been very intemperate in his habits; been in the Alms House, which he left with intention of returning home.

Thomas L. Marker, aged about 35 years, of Montgomery county, died on the last week, from a quantity of laudanum, which unhappily caused a fatal effect.

We understand the government agents do not charge the debts due to the government, to the Treasury notes, but sell them to gain a premium, and pay in the notes of banks, and paper. This they do by authority from Washington.

A motion has been made in the Circuit Court of the District of Columbia, for an attachment against Amos Kendall, Postmaster General, for contempt of the Mandamus issued by said court. When executive officers of the government refuse to pay the money voted by the legislature, the security of the citizens, and the rest of our republican institutions must be in imminent danger. The case is a novel one indeed and abroad, anarchy must inevitably take place of legitimate government.

The fifth number of the new and elegant pictorial Atlas, has been published by Mr. Hazelton, Jr., has been received by us. It contains a map of the Purveyorship in the north of Solomon; one of the countries travelled over by the Israelites; a chrono genealogical table of the second age of the world, from the flood to the call of Abraham, including the division of nations, and the origin of languages; a similar chart of the third age of the world from the call of Abraham to the Exodus; and a similar chart of the fourth age of the world from the Exodus to the death of Joshua, all with great accuracy, and with great economy, including the Judges and High Priests. The maps are all handsomely colored.

TO PROMOTE THE CULTURE OF SILK.

Hon. H. Gorgas, Esq. the chairman of the Committee on Agriculture, has favored us with a copy of the bill to encourage the culture of silk, passed by the Legislature, and approved of the 31st ult.—it will be found under the head of Silk Intelligence in this day's paper.

Mr. Gorgas deserves the thanks of the whole state of Pennsylvania, for his assiduity and attention to their interests, in pressing this bill through the House of Representatives, as it will not only add greatly to the wealth, the comfort and industry of thousands of our citizens, who have been induced by the advantages held to promote the business, but will be a source of lasting honor to the legislature which passed it. This is only required to make it a prosperous and profitable staple commodity of the commonwealth.

On Wednesday morning, as a carriage was returning from a funeral, the horses being frightened, run away with the vehicle, and precipitated Charles Green, near Wagner's mill, and crossed over the pavement, breaking several young posts. The carriage was greatly damaged, but the horses as it was, Mr. O'Connell was gently thrown out of the carriage with great force into the street, and received a very severe wound in the head. It is hoped that the injury may be not dangerous, the injury it may be hoped will admit speedily; whether the other passengers were injured were unable to learn. Will restore to none but the most careful drivers should be employed.

Peremptory mandamus has issued from the Circuit Court of the District of Columbia, to the Postmaster General, requiring him to cause to which Stockton and others are plaintiffs.

The report of the collector of tolls on the Susquehanna Rail Road, shows that the collections, to that date, at his office in Philadelphia, amounts to $1,000.

The following sad case examination, the Jones' upon the murder of the late Col. Word, Mississippi, by Judge Barry of the Circuit Court.—The Natchez Courier says, "The very highest respect for the talents and legal attainments of the learned gentleman cannot gainsay the propriety of the decision given by him. Our conscientious and fortunate occurrence was dictated by a sense of duty, which we are sure, will be sustained by the Inquirer and no other ends to serve. We trust that the matter has undergone a strict and impartial judicial investigation, and the result seems to be as unanimously as it is painful. We sincerely regret having passed an opinion in favor of the acknowledgment to a bail in the case of Mr. Jones, but we have not seen reason to change it."

Captain Jeaning, of the ship Hudson from Malaga, states that as believed in Malaga that Spain would be involved in a war with France, and that the declared, whose daughter, and who was a miserable existence in the hands of the Carlists, was passing through Fond, farmer, when she was attacked by a ram. The killed her with such force, as leave her dead. Upon the ing taken up, all the were found to have been the temples were cautious sufficient to cause death of a paper.

BANK CONVENTION.

The Banks in the city of Philadelphia, and the districts, have unanimously decided that it was inexpedient to send delegates to the bank convention to be held in New York on the 11th inst. The southern, south western and western banks, are indebted to Philadelphia large balances, to the amount of probably $10,000,000. The foreign debt of New York is nearly extinguished, while the balance of trade is against Philadelphia, where the specie payments cannot with safety be made, in the present state of the domestic exchange. Until these balances shall be more completely liquidated, it would be folly in the banks of this city, were they to co-operate with the banks of New York. Unless the resumption can be steadily maintained, it were better to defer the experiment to a more auspicious period.

It is rumoured that the Banks of Boston have also resolved that it is inexpedient to resume specie payments, at the time proposed.

The Post Office Department in all its ramifications, as well as other branches of the Government, require speed in payment of their demands. Every of every description are invariably refused, and no matter at what loss, the silver must be produced. It might therefore be supposed that the executive officers of the government would be so far extended to the people, as not to insult them by demanding specie, and that all persons would be treated with the same courtesy, and respected as the great musical tact displayed by a class of persons who shut out from the light of day, are thereby rendered peculiarly compensated by an increased acuteness the other senses.

WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

March 31, 1838.

The death on Sunday, and the funeral to-day, of Mr. McKim of Baltimore, member of the House of Representatives, occasions another hiatus in the proceedings of Congress, in quick succession with the two of a similar kind which lately preceded it. The average death of members of Congress during a session is, I believe, two; one to; so that by the aid of the rifle, this session has already supplied at least one more than its ordinary proportion. It would seem as if there was a special train on the clergyman of Mr. McKim, for his eulogies by Mr. Grundy and Mr. Howard, were plain and simple in the extreme, as if no high flourishes were necessary. But the unvarnished and plain facts that were stated respecting him, spoke in favor in a manner which could not have been aided by any flattering or meretricious embellishment of eloquence. This simple praise derived from his own lips consisted chiefly in his having been the eminently successful author of his own fortunes, and that was still found at the close of a life actively used his means for the good of mankind.

As near as I can judge from other sessions, it should conjecture that the present session of Congress is not likely to end before the middle of May, unless some of the most business, especially of a private nature, must probably be left undone. Complaints are made of the want of dispatch or delay, has for several years, and I believe with much reason, been increasing in the country. Would it not be far better if Congress would close the doors at the close of every day's session? Or should sit for once till the end of October. It is perfectly easy to prove that the labor would not be lost, but on the contrary prompt manner, because on the present system the members have the unfortunate habit of thinking that the same claim has to be examined two or three times over and that it will be found the losses, expenses and vexations of individual claimants, would be at once put to an end, and killed himself in a fit of despair. The Legislature also would be expected to set a good example in judicial tribunals, in which one of this kind have but too justly passed into a proverb.

The General Appropriation Bill has passed the Senate with some of the unfavorable items of what may be called the centrifugal force of Georgian parsimony, and the centripetal force of Government extravagance, which some six or seven years ago, were thrown into a habit. It is true that Government expenditures as well as those of individuals, have been gradually increasing in a few years, at the rate of its recent progress; and what your own prospects and habit of expense, if it is true, as I believe it is that government has been guilty of a great public extravagance in their extravagance. But who is there now to point out the items in the general appropriation bill? Not the overzealous reformers themselves have become so much accustomed to a direct profusion, that the general appropriation Bill has recently been reported from the Committee in the Senate, with such a mass of items, as would have given to any Office the power already exercised by the Secretary Evening Post, the benefit and interest of one branch of the service to another. In fact I am willing to pass the Senate.

The new Bill in the House, authorising the issue of Treasury notes to the amount of $10,000,000, which added to the amount granted by the Senate, would make a public debt of $20,000,000 authorised in a single year, in a time of peace, and as Mr. Benton argues, of high prosperity. It is the accumulations was not glorified for passing the last of the public debt at the rate of $10,000,000 a year, how much more glorious is the career of the present administration, at the rate of three times the speed, only in the opposite direction. I envy heaven, and I believe most important subjects may be followed out in the same opposite direction and with equal success. I am not sure that I am not indulging a far distant in relation to the management of our financial affairs; on this subject it is not unlikely to turn out as with a proposed New England town, that it was to be laid out in ball as long as nations.

The Senate have had another tedious discussion, such as often arise on the subject of allowing interest on an individual claim, prior to its presentation to an individual claim, prior to its rule by which the Senate, and I believe the other House, have, for some time, been guided on this subject, is to allow no interest prior to the time of presentation, and the process of a law presented, nor even afterwards, except in cases where the delay has been on the part of the Government authorities, to pay or examine the claim. This is the rule of the Senate, and has without it individuals might intentionally leave their money in the hands of the Government, for the purpose of putting interest in their pocket drawing interest upon it, thus becoming a species of Government pensioners. The rule must in all cases, very grievous; the value of money in the Treasury is not sufficient to contribute to the growth and prosperity of the town itself as well as the whole country. Property here is at this time very low when taken into consideration, the many decided advantages of the metropolis, and the wealth generally possessed, and looking forward to the grand works now in operation through the State.

To persons wishing a rich, fertile, healthy and pleasant residence, with all the first and luxurious facilities, naturally and artificial, not exceeded by any county or State, I can most cordially say come to Washington county, and in the county may easily be pleased.

There is great variety of mechanics of all kinds, a great number of laborers and artizans wanted; in fact, there is a flourishing appearance in all classes, trades and business.

I have written a great deal for some years past, and do not think that I have seen or been in any section of this great state, that has risen, in the same time than this portion of Illinois, and I have here described. Yours sincerely,

PENNSYLVANIAN.

We are requested to make public the following statement, furnished by a correspondent in Lexington, Va. which it gives us much pleasure to have the opportunity of doing.

Lexington, March 28th, 1838.

Mr. Johnson, Dear Sir,—"I perceive in the S. S. Post of this day, a publication of *another fool murder*, and taken from the Charleston Courier, which is the act of a young man of the name of Lotin, and the circumstances of a transaction which occurred here a month since, and which a most contemptible opinion would be formed of the character of Andrew Lotin. The Bowen was shot by Winn, as stated, but it was only a flesh wound in the arm and could not have which did not confine him for a single day in the town itself, had it been possible, would have had a punishment too severe for the offence of which Lotin was guilty, than in operation, and the court thought that the chastisement inflicted by Bowen was sufficient to punish Winn, as Bowen and therefore refused to punish Winn, as Bowen was a very severe wound in the head. It was therefore at the defiance of the law, and to say I. You may make what use you please of the above communication, and remain yours,

Respectfully yours, &c. W. WILLSON.

A new printing machine has been invented by Mr. Napier, of London, for the use of the Post Office, for which he has obtained a patent. It is now being constructed at the Spotswell, works, near Morristown, and is to be completed in the course of a month at that place. The Jerseyman thus describes the operation.

The press takes the paper immediately from the hopper, and prints it on both sides, and passes it through drying cylinders, which prevents it smearing; then in operation, and while one pages is ready for the binder. The paper is printed in the consecutive sheets, thus a whole edition can readily be printed, rolled up and sent any distance. It is intended to use the *Public Ledger and Reader*," of two hundred and sixteen pages, of which he presented us a sheet as a specimen of the work it will do.

"This new printing machine will cause a complete revolution in printing, and a great saving of labor, will greatly diminish the price of standard works and will be the means of giving to every family a library, will be given for bibles, spelling-books, &c. &c. that they will not be used for printing, and a great saving in the price of paper, as it will require but one half as much as is now used, as the paper

The Olio.

Variety! the spice of Life,
That gives it all its Flavour.

A VERDICT.—A villainous fellow, in one of the Western counties of Virginia, was tried by a court of his own quality, composed by a party of topers; whereupon he sued for a change of venue. The jury, after retiring ten minutes, returned a document to the court, in the form of the following: "We find a Verdict of the Jury sworn and empanelled.

JOHN SIMPSON, Foreman."

A group of Bedouins, disputing as to the sanctity of Lady E—— the traveller, one of the party cut the argument short by stating she must be mad, "for she paint," said he, "stays in her coffin."

CHOICE OF NAMES.—We were once acquainted with a couple who made choice of the most fanciful names of the day for all their children—some half a dozen, and the proud mother of the young Gretchs would take every occasion, when strangers were within hearing, to "call the roll of the "great fellow," in something like the following manner: "You Martin Washington! come here this moment, and mind Andrew Jackson and William Shakespeare, while Ann Wilmington helps Napoleon Bonaparte over that mud puddle; and then run and call your daddy to dinner."

"*Mystic Asylum for the Homeless Poor*," is the title of an institution in Liverpool, where "a cup of coffee, nursing, warm bed, and comfortable little shelter for many half-starved wanderers, who find their way into that populous town at so late an hour to obtain relief from any other source. It is said that 5,000 have been thus accommodated within the past year.

A NOBEL VERDICT.—A jury in the West of England, commencing the case of a poor woman who was charged with a trifling theft, agreed to the following sapient verdict:—"Not guilty, —but we shan't set her so again."

An Irish tailor made a gentleman a coat and waistcoat too small, and had orders to take them home and let them out. Some days after, the gentleman enquiring for his garments, was told by the main part of an Irishman, that the coat and waistcoat happening to fit a countryman of his, he had let them out at eighteen pence a week.

ANECDOTE.—At a late Temperance convention in one of our towns, the leading speaker after what preceded, a couple of gentlemen called at a private dwelling to get accommodated for the night. The man of the house coming in soon after they had departed, inquired of his active and bustling little better half, what was the occasion of preparation and bustle. "Why, la," replied she, "don't you know there is going to be a temple of *total absent Aligators*, here to supper, and *temperance fruiters*" exclaimed the wife in return, "why you mean *delegates*, don't you?" O, yes, "the delegates," replied she," but no matter—it all magnifies the same meaning, you know."

A NEW MODE FOR PASSING GRAMMAR.—Mr. Hurd the celebrated teacher of Grammar, once on a time [at Hopkinton, Mass.] set the Spanish General to parsing the following lines of Pope

"Learn from an atom—one that you took of note—
All but the sign perceived, &c.

The word all, in the second line had been parsed—where coming to the word but, and on seeing a boy eye to the next pupil, the master said, 'But! the next!' No sooner was the word out, than plump went the head of the pupil into the breakbasket of his neighbor.

'Boo! boo! boo!' roared the latter most lustily.

'What are you about there,' said the master to the former.

'I am butting the next sir,' he, as you told me to, replied the lad.'—*N. Y. Transcript.*

A servant once entering, in a fright the study of his master, who was in deep thought and contemplation, and took him off the hooks with a fire-shovel.

'Bless me! my master is mad!' exclaimed Gotama, 'and on his first symptom that one may carry me, I shall endeavour to get home.'

Agreed, said our friend. 'Follow me, Sparado, for I swear by the word of an honest man and christian, as well as the honor of a gentleman, that the one shall not leave the other in the lurch.'

He then placed himself by Gonsalvo's stirrup, and without the least apprehension of the several wicked and deserted villains, that lough in ambush to execute their base purposes, he sped on towards Granada.

'Permit me to offer this mark of my esteem, as a small recompense for the kindness you have shown me,' said the land of a soldier, tendering the possession of which a recollection of an act of the most noble generosity, could not render of the use to the young recruit.

He then shook our friend most cordially, and the delighted soldier and her boy, and quitted the house, less as the stranger than as the friend of the family—and winter night, or the sorrow of his state with.

UNHAPPY MARRIAGES.

MRS. NORTON—MRS. TIGHE—MRS. HEMANS.

It is with great concern that we hear of the unhappy situation of Mrs. Norton. Her husband is said to have for some time very detestable. The kind consideration and attention of friends, and may perhaps put an early period to the life of one of the most gifted and lovely females of our day, are known, to part, to the public which there is of mystery and unhappiness connected with these unfortunate ladies, both from rumours, from different motives, seem oftentimes and for public shall we say? Or, shall we say partially discover. It is a remarkable fact that Mrs. Tighe (the interesting author of "Psyche"), Mrs. Hemans (some name we were going to write), and Mrs. Norton, were all unhappy in marriage. Mrs. Tighe is generally known by the name of Mrs. Hemans's education from her husband we have no record, further than that it was unhappy. It appeared of that lady, but enough has been said of, in an elegant way, by Mrs. Hemans, to make that event to be the well-spring of the deep melancholy which pervades her poetry. Mrs. Hemans does not appear to have been happy in the married life, but she has not given to the world the particulars of her unhappiness, and we will feel her efforts, and give or take them, as sometimes days are again turned from us, with which recollection of the former, and with strange violence, but no explanation, an attempt at reconciliation on the part of the husband, which failed, and an attempt on the part of the lady to bring about a reconciliation, which also failed, and an attempt on the part of the husband to bring about a reconciliation, which has, we believe, also failed.

The mystery of Mrs. Norton—has never never to permit his wife to behold her children unless she return to his house, and that she has not been able to obtain possession of the custody of the husband's sister, with strict injunctions to not allow any communication between her and her forwarded to their mother.

Mrs. Norton is of a present residing with her uncle, Mr. Charles Sheridan, son of the Right Hon. R. B. Sheridan, by a lady connected with Miss Ogle. Mr. Sheridan is said to be most attentive to his niece, and to be unchangeable in his attentions during her present illness.

A Deluded Farmer.—A French paper contains the following curious tale:—

A worthy farmer of St. Pierre, in the department of the Sarthe, was returning gaily home in his cart on the morning of February 13th, having made a profitable sale of his produce at the cattle fair of Mesle, when he met a man with a large white bolled singer, who was in their old not ugly. At her request he agreed to carry her as far as he was on her road. She got into the cart, and soon enlivened the road by her vocal powers. They soon arrived at a public house, where the farmer was accustomed to halt his horse. The system, on returning her fare, refused to take it, and after having accepted first one, then another glass of hot wine, which was prepared with the best spices, invited the farmer seated to look after his horse. The farmer refused to look after his horse. The farmer resumed their journey together, but, on the way, the farmer's companion was taken ill, and she was found to be cart alone, in a state of extreme drunkenness. The woman had, in fact, drugged the farmer's wine, and robbed him of a large sum of money, and a valuable gold watch, which was in charge. The woman had, in fact, followed the farmer's wife, and had taken advantage of his unconsciously, had robbed him of the money, which he had received for his cattle, and left him to his fate. His horse had instinctively taken him home.

SINGULAR CASE.—The influence of the respiratory organs on the action of the heart was strikingly illustrated in the case of a lady whose heart occasionally ceased to beat for a few seconds, and then resumed its pulsations. She was subject to hysterical affections, and her physician was called in one day when she was in a fit of hysterics. He found that the heart was not beating, and that no pulse could be felt. He immediately applied a strong solution of hartshorn to the nostrils of the patient, which had the effect of restoring the heart to its natural action. The lady was in the habit of taking a dose of laudanum every night, and on the same occasion, when she was in a state of hysterics, she had taken a dose of laudanum, which had the effect of stopping the heart's action. The physician, on his arrival, applied the hartshorn to the nostrils, and the heart resumed its pulsations. The lady was in the habit of taking laudanum, and the